## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7194.

MORNING EDITION-SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SYMPATHY FOR GENERAL WALKER.

Grand Meeting at Wational Hall The Flag of Nicaragua Flung to the Breeze.

GROANS AND HISSES FOR MARCY

SPEECHES OF GENERAL WALBRIDGE AND OTHERS

Telegraphic Despatch from General Cass.

Rynders Apologises for Marcy. Resolutions, Plenty of Patriotism Busic and Banners.

A BIT OF A ROW.

THREE CHEERS FOR PADRE VIJIL.

Five Hundred Muskets Pledged

MATERIAL AID FOR WALKER,

A meeting was held at the National Hell, Canal street,

hat evening, under the following call:-

Inst evening, under the following call:—
Come Bally! Come Bally! A Crance and A Shout, As the blast of the bugie rings exertly out. Come raily! come raily! one effort to save A lard for the free and a home for the brave A grand mars meeting of the friends or republicanism, and copposed to the interference of Great British in the affairs of Cantal America, will be held at Nations' Hall, Canal Great mear Broadway, on Friday, May 9, an 7% relock, for the purpose of expressing their sympothy with the cause of liberty in BICARACH.

BICARACH.

The following smittent speakers will be present and address the meetit of freedom.

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the following sminent speakers was the following sminent speakers was the following sminent speakers was the following sminent following s RUTLEDGE ROMINSON, | Secretaries.

A preliminary meeting was held last week, and by that meeting the gathering of last night was summoned. The hall was crowded to excess. In the exterior of the hall were placed two transparencies bearing the following

flag, the field being alternates stripes of white and blue; fu the centre the arms of Nicatague—the oes, with the sun rising over their peaks, and view of Lake Nicaregus in trent.

The hall was uncomfortably filled with the ew of our population. It seemed like an old fashloned At ball past seven John Clancy, Esq., Alderman of the

Sixth ward, appeared on the platform, wearing the red ribbon, which is the badge of the democratic party in

preliminary meeting to extend sympathy to Micaragus and General Walker, it is my duty to call this meeting to eder. Every man that stands in this room is aware the object and importance of the meeting, and I shall not therefore extend my remarks, but will nominate a your Coairman JOHN McKIBBIN, JR.

ination was ratified with cheers.

Mr. A. C. LAWRENCE came forward and read the follow ing list of Vice Presidents of the meeting, and they wer VICE PRESIDENTS.

B. N. Wi d.
Alex Mason,
Maurice Keilinger,
Maurice Keilinger,
Maurice Keilinger,
Marchael,
March

Rd. C. Ben'on, C. Campbell, Rd. C. McJonnell, Thomas Wheelan, James Gambletn, Antrew Learn. Geo. W. Morton, Peter Lynch, Col. Geo. B Hall, Col. Ge Develman, I, kiljah F. Furdy, Wan. Wilson, Alex C. Morton, James Hays, James Lynch, Jos. Cornell, Thosa, J. Munter, Martine, James Hays, James Hays, James Hays, James Hays, John Braricon, Wm. A. Turaure, Geo. Wites, John Braricon, Wm. A. Turaure, John Braricon, Wm. A. Turaure, Geo. Wites, John Braricon, Wm. A. Turaure, Harring, John Brayen, Wm. A. Turaure, John Brayen, Wm. A. Turaure, John Brayen, John J. Sieck, John J. Slick, John J. Slick, John Mask.

Robert S. Colins, Wm. B. Wiley, Benj. Ray, Wm. S Gregory, Robert Gample. The CHAIR-Mr. Rynders will now introduce a series of zeso.ufions.

which explain the position of things in Niparagua, and as I want them to be distinctly understood, I shall got my friend Mr. Smith to read them.
Mr. Oans Smith then read as follows:-

my friend Mr. Smith to read them.

Mr. Oans Surra then read as follows:—

Whereas, every oppressed people who are struggling for their satural rights and the expoyments of dvil livery, have a right to ask the sid and assistance of any man or any people of the sarely; and whereas, to grant such at it and serging the struggling for the rearry signal of the series of the sarely; and whereas, to grant such at land serging on the rearry signal oppressions. Therefore, and server processes the surrough for the rearry signal oppressions, and giving them people of Moscagua had a series server processes the server processes to server processes the server processes to server processes to the server processes to the server processes to server and giving them nesses and a good gevernment.

Recolved, that the clime has come were to serve the herote braver and success by which he gave pease to Nicaragua and an efficient government to her neogle. (Cheers)

Recolved, that the time has come were it is imperative upon our government to acknowledge the indecendence of Nicaragua coheers) under 15 existing government, as one saved from conturion and answerby and restored to order and aivilization by the induston of new and progressive elements; and further, while acknowledges the existing government, and further, while acknowledges the existing government, on the right of the British government, or any other government, to call us to an account for so didg. (Lond and long continued the right of the British government, or any other government, to call use to an account for so didg. (Lond and long continued the right of the British government, or any other government, to call use to be accounted to the section of our counteres, necessarily concentrating in that locality, examine the right of the British government

tates Senators and Members of the House of Repressatives, among others, Stephen A. Douglas, Gen. Quaman, Gen. Cass and several others. For the natisfactive of the company, I will read one of the despatches; the from the gallant old soldier, Gen. Cass. (Great applause.)

Mr. OLKEMITH then read a telegraphic letter from General Cass, of which the following is a copy:—

WASHLENDON, May 7, 1856.

Mesers RYEDBUS, DRAN, OAKBRITH, CLANOT & PHILLIPS—
It is not possible for me to attend your meeting, though I sincerely tope that the movement of Walker will be successful. I think the best interests of this country, of this country, and of the world, require it. It has all of my best wishes.

LEWIS CASS.

A gentleman from the interior of the State then spoke

cere y sope that the movement of Walker will be successful. In think the best interests of this country, of that country, and of the world, require it. It has all of my best wishes.

A gentleman from the interior of the State then spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens—It was not until two hours eince that it was announced to me that it would be expected to address you to-night. I expected, however, to come here for the purpose of listening to these Senators and members of Cingress from Washington whose names have been announced. Although they have been unable to come here, and although they have been unable to come here, and although they cantom the blood in my veins was quickered in its pulsations when I listened to this despatch from Gen. Casson, and the blood in my veins was quickered in its pulsations when I listened to this subject and the subject with the pulsation of the listened to the subject within the subject without no cere reliection, 1 yet feel that my heart and your heart beat in union to-night with the gallant army under Walker. (Applause.) I may gentlemen, that I respond to the cospation which has been sent to us over the wires, by Gen. Cass. He says that the interests of this country, and, in substance, that the interests of this country, and, in substance, that the interests of the country, and, in substance, that the interests of harden proposed the proposed to a subject with the caspation who has been sent to us over the wires, by Gen. Cass. He says that the interests of Miscragua, and the interests of the country, and, in substance, that the interests of the country is the substance, that the interests of the country is the substance, which have the substance where the whole American popular castabilished where he row is. (Great applause.) To that sentiment, i believe, no matter what may be the opinion of same there is on the first was a matter with a popular to the country, which for inventy five years at least, cannot to passed by a railroad, or by any rapid system of coun

A Voice—where is John McKeon?

A Voice—where is John McKeon?

Captain Ryspers—He is making his two dollars and a palf on the warrant he is going to serve upon us. (Great tapian in Nables—He is making his two doi: 23 and a baif on the warrant he is going to serve upon us. (Great langhier.)

The gentisman then resumed his remarks, as follows:—I said I would leave this question to be settled by the law of population. I would eay to the government—I would have his meeting say to the government of the United States—that the right to colonize, the right which a man has to leave his own country and go to another, is an inalicable right, which no government can take from him. I would say as the steamers leave this port as they leave Nee Or.
1-ars, that every American citizen has a right to go up in them to Nicaregus, and choose his residence there. (Applause.) I would have this meeting say to the government ton right, in a voice not so be miannderstood, 'Caul off your hounds, call off your hounds.' (Great applause.) I can demonstrate that it is not a visiation of soy laws, not even a violation of those laws called our neutrality acts that have been passed for the becefit of tyran's, to keep our people from going to Nicaragus, and doing, as that first great filibuster. Laksyette, id, when he came to our own country. (Vehement applause.) I

1. That it is the duly of our government to make immediate recognition of the republic of Nieszagus. (Applause)
2. That this government, is its laws and its tractice, should declare the perfect freedon of commerce and colonization in other words, the right of every citizen to go with his ships and the property, including his rifle, to any nation whatsoever that is willing to receive him. (applause.)
3. That notice of the abrogation of that joint production of stupidity and cowardes, the Clayton Bulwer treaty, should be immediately given. (Applause.)
4. That full and smole indemnity for the robbery and mass sacre at Paramia should be demanded and taken. (Applause.)

1. Cas four propositions, gentlamen, contains.

s. That notice of the abrogation of that joint production of simplety since. (Applause.)

4. That full and smole indemnity for the robbery and messacre at Parama should be demanded and taken. (Applause)

71 case four propositions, gentiamen. contain my speech, and all the speech I could make, if I should talk from this time until sunrise. I would have thise propositions go it rtb, not as the declaration of any party, not as the sentiment of any set of men, but as the deep heart tone of the American people. (Applause.) I will say one word more in conclusion. I will not be frightened by the came of dilbuster. If believing these propositions and maintaining them makes a man a fillbuster, write me cown as a hilbuster. (Great applause.)

The PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, you have all heard the pativitie resolutions read; will you agree to them?

They were then put amid loud crise of "Yes, yes," and can'idd by accumulation.

Af er the performance of the "Star Spangled Banner," by the Band, Gen Walmadus was introduced, and was hailed with cheers. He said—Fellow citizans and countrymen—Governments, like individuals, in cases of public emergency, are frequently called upon to promptly act and decide, leaving the convengence of this decision to the vitissitudes of life and the ju'guent of the man who shall come after them. Fortunately these consistors occur only at individuals in the season occur only at individuals in the season occur only at individuals in the season occur only at individuals of the confided. The judicious exercise of this surhority either makes or mars the usefulness and character of those who have to ronder the decision. In a government that exist only by the will of the people, it should always be grateful to the former to know that their action, if responsive to the publical existence. (Applause.) Yet as it is dangerous to arr whose responsibility is confided. The judicicus exercise of this authority either makes or mars the usefulness and character of those who called them into public all and the continued

Oregon. Teras, in 1845, had natered the souteder with that country our line of the country of the theory of the with that country our line of the country of the theory of the country our line of the country capitals the degraded and cred by the country line of the line of the country country line of the country and country line of the country and country and country and country line of the country and co

atter the most presents soil latton, when he was assued that he might contribute in a great degree to restore order and tranquility to that, their affilited State. Let it be remembered that the present actual government of Nicaragus is based upon moviole-t and intradive spirit on the part of Getecal Walker and his followers. At the invitation of Castilion, Walker came and united hisself—ith the native forces of the country to establish public order and to improve the social and posteal condition of Nicaragus. The adjacent State of Costa Rica, under British influence, is see etty anatained by the direct power of the British his letry, as the recent correspondence intercepted by General Walker, between the English and Castafkican governments, bundantly established. Yes, it is to be remembered that the British Minister, Lard Chaemdon, has pisced arms in the hanse of the Costa dicaxe, and doubless other means have been also employed to desire the actual caristing government of Nicaragus. By the telegraphic advices from Warhington this marring we are advised of the actual intercreases of the British Capitain Carleton, from the frigate Eurydice, forbidding at place capen. State of the sound intercreases of the British boots exercised a close surveillance over all Asseriant while there. If this important intelligence be true, it is not aimply the cause of Nicaragus which we are to defined: it is the Heavity of the American citizen, shelded by our own flag, in the lawful purvuis of commerce, that imperiously demands immediate investigation and reparation. (Applainse) Nicaragus should not only be recognised as an incependent, sovereng State, but Congress, as the law-making power, should promptly declare to the world the American docrime that of the Transfer of the American distinution of any portion of the Western continent. (Cheera.) It is time, my follow differes that the second of the American declare the second of the particular declared to which the second of the particular of the particular of the particular of th

Mr. Oaksmith:—

Reroived. That this meeting unanimously extend their warmest sympathies to Col. George B. Hall and his gallant associates, for the annoyance and detention which for months they have been unnecessarily subjected to, in their laudable delect to emigrate to Central America, for the surpose of landing a helping hand in the great work of giving to that besulfful country the benefit of good government and free and enlightened institutions; and we trust that the time is not far distant when American citiasses shall have the right to emigrate when and where they please. where they please.

This resolution was received with enthusiast's app'a use and adopted unanimously.

Captain RYSDURS then proceeded. I know, said the that Col. George is a persevering man, and has an everything in his power to render assistance to George.

Walker; and would have done so but for the circumstance that; a gentleman high in authority took it in his head that it was necessary to arrest all Americans going to Niacragua, for fear the country would be depopulated. I have been called up here to say something, I support upon the occasion pertinent to the subject for whith we are assembled; and although my friend who preceded me said he didn't intend to make a speech. I would feel graif sed if I could make as good a one. We same here to sympathics with General Walker. The object, then, of our raceding it to let the world know. The object, then, of our raceding it to let the world know that there are people in New York who, although it is not written—and in this I beg leave to differ from ny friend—he says it is a law that is not written—if rain that it is not written on parabment, but if it is written upon the hearts of the American people, and it would like to see the firstith bayonets that can mark it out. (Applance.) It is the manifest deatiny of this continen: that the American people, and when I say the American people, in mean every man who is a citizen—no matter whose he was born. Therefore I say that this law is written on the American heart, and all the Mine riffice ever manifestured by British artisens, through compulsion, is many instances, can newer let out hhod enough to stop the progress of American principles through the world. The effect of this meeting, I hope, will be good. I trust that material aid—and by that I mean money, arms and ammunities, which is weat General Walker made his appearance there, they were in a backward condition; there was no progressive element among the poole; they did not know that here made his appearance there, they were in a backward condition; there was no progressive element among the poole; they did not know that progress means; but if they once got the American people samong them, they will come of the many be enabled to coortion the noble work in which he is now ergage. He has been called a fitbnater, and w

interest souls among them; but they have committed agression upon every week and defenceless nation on the "ace of the earth and that is a fact no geatleman here can desy.

A VOICE—That's so.

Capt. RYNDERS—That is what she calls acquiring territory. But did she acquire it for the purpose of giving liberty or liberal laws to the people? No. but to rob, and in cold blod to murrer them. This is what they call honestly acquiring territory, like the fellow who sa'd he got an honest living by sicaling everything he came across. (More laughter). Now, England has said to us, you are our descendants; you are united to us by the or blood and interest; and the interest outweigns all other crafteerations. (Laughter) "The ties of blood" are a mere clap trap, and the only thing in which they are sincere is their talk about interest. They call us fill-busters; and if to be a fillbanter is to go among a people and elwase them, instead of robbing them, write me down one. (Applease) Our countrymen have gone to Nicaragua to essist in catabilishing a government similar to cur our, where the people hold the ruers responsible, and not the auteur the people hold the ruers responsible, and not the auteur the people. I know there are many here who felt lifes as when our government refused to recegnize the government of Nicaragua, for our people are in layor of the irrection of a l'unitions.

A Voice. So we are.

Capi. Rynders—And so we ought Our government in this case, it seemed to me, acted with a lingering tardiness that fretted and galled me. I felt as if it had given in to Great B-itain; and at the thought my blood boiled is my vefns. But on calm reflection, perhaps we were all wrong. As the gertleman who preceded me has said, the United States hold a high and commanding position as morg the nations of the earth. Is there a man here who would like to see his government guitty of a disgraceful set? She is bound by her faith to respect the issue of neutrality, and it would be a disgrace to her and us if i he broke her treaty with o

rue character in this partisular.

A Voice—Why cice't we receive French?
Captain Rymbers—Why, for the simple reason that,
like yoursel, he didn't have intelligence enough to make
them understand what he was after. (Laughter.)
But be that as it may, whether the government
was right or wrong, they took that view
of the case, and stood by them, ple'gad to the nations of
the world to preserve the neutrality laws. But now
Nicarsqua has a government, as lawyers any, dr facto—
lawyers always mystify everything except their tee bills,
and those tany make ere ybody understand. (Laughter.)
They admit that it is a real government, and that is what
they mean by de facto—"De facto!" says some fellow,
who thinks it is a terrible word—"I don't understand
what that means."

who thinks it is a terrible word—"I don't understand what that means."

A VOICE—Yee, more especially when he gets Marsy to lead him.

Cap'. RYNDERS—The fact may not be known that William L. Marcy is a man who, I am proud to say, has distinguished niemes!—

Here there were hisses and groans given for Marcy.

A VOICE—This was followed by a perfect storm of hisses.

ANOTHER VOICE—Let us have no politics introduced here.

Here there were hisses and groms given for Marcy.

A voca—Three cheers for Marcy.

This was followed by a perfect storm of hisses.

Another Voca—Let us have no politics introduced here.

Still Another—There are no politics introduced.

At this stage of the proceedings an infariated individual jumped upon the stand, and said something about his being able to like any number of men. He was backed by another, and a number of others crowling around them with a rather belige; entapped; there was every indication of the neeting breaking up in a row. Fortunately, however, no fighting took piace, and the President and other discars succeeded in restoring order.

Coptain Ryades—I held it to be one of the rights of a public meeting to express their approbation or disapprobation.

Here somebody interrupted the speaker again with a remark which we did not hear.

Captain Ryades.—My friend, if you would not open your mouth so often, you would not say an many foolish things. (Laughter.) I ray it is one of the rights of a public meeting to express approbation or disapprobation, and have no objection to any man doing so, so long as he does it in a respectful manner. Now, if you will only let me talk to the man who interrupted me, I will rettle him in a minute. I hold it democratic of a man to express himself so long—

SEVERAL VOICES.—Let us have semething about Walker—expeak of Walker.

Capt Ryades—I thought you came here for the purpose of supporting General Walker, but when I began to explain to you what has been done—and that, too, without finding fault with any man—you interrupt me. Now what I wanted to say is, that our government is about to acknowledge Nicer agus. I was going to tell you that the relative position of the United States and Niceragua had charged. (Applaume.) That the government is about to acknowledge Nicer agus. I was going to tell you that the relative position of the United States and Niceragua, though the property with them and their riles, life to ever here given for Father Vijil.) I have now in my pre

Walker and his suffering army.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chair appointed the following named persons as the committee:—

Moses S. Beach,
George Wilkes,
G. F. Purdy,
Warren Lekand,
J. B. Taylor,
John Clancy,
Gideon J. Tucker,
Mr. Born continued sizes a sketch of the activities.

Mr. Ross continued, stying a sketch of the political history of Nicasarus and strongly arging immediate recom. The incidents wiles of Eighart abould be met soldly to every pith.

conviction that the Walter-Rivas givernment would shortly be reagained at Washington. Tais was received with loud cheers.

Alderman CLARCY was then introduced to the meeting, and said that he cid not intend to enlarge upon the tools which had a stuated them all to crus here to right. He purposed to read at this time the speech delivered by General Walter at Granada, made after he had received the intelligence that through the treachery of these to whom he had entrusted an important command, his army had sustained a terrible defeat at Santa Rosa. At the time he made this speech, and this rumor was prevalent there, each man looked his neighbor at-adiastly in the eye, with a determination that, though clouds and adversity might then rest upon their fortunes, they would soon override the difficulties which lowered about their path. (Applause.) Mr. Clancy then read the speech of General Walter, published in the correpos dence from Granada in yesterday? Hisrano. It was ong gested by the speaker that they migat jet grasp Walker by the hand as a Senst or of the United Size of from Nicaregus. He hoped to do so, but he cid not wish to see him land in New York until he had gone through Mexico and left his mark behind him. (Most vociferous eresting.)

Ex Councilman Willo them addressed the meeting as follows:—is calling the meases together, it is always customary to consider the subject matter for which they were convened. I wish, gentlemen, to come to same thing pracilcal te-might, though for my declarations I may be iccarcerated in Eldridge street as a fithuster. I have is my possession 500 s'and of arms, and 500 000 bullets, and do not intend that the government shall know where they are. (Great appause) I would say to the thristian churches throughout the country in s'end of turnlabing Shap's rifles for intestine war, and them to the committee in New York. Let the war in Nizaragus. (Applause and cheering) Tais is no moment for mere talaing—it is the moment for dealed ac ion they be averaged. (Crise of 'They shall.") Wh

therefore, that when they adjourn, it be to mest at the call of the committee.

The motion was accorded and carried by a deafening about of "Aye," and the meeting then adjourned at half-past ten. The hall during the whole evening was closely packed, and a large or and were exthered on the walk quiesde unable to obtain admittance.

Trial of Captain Tinklepaugh, Joseph L. White, Esq., and Mr. Joseph Fowler, for Obstructing the United States Officers.
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.
SECOND DAY.

MAY 9.—The United States vs. Edward L. Tinklepaugh. Joseph L. White, and Joseph Fowler.—Leonard A. Hendrick, a reporter, was the first witness called to the stand this morning, who, belog sworn, testified to having been present at pler No. 4, where the Northern Light lay on the 24th of December last. He heard Mr. McKeon, the on the 24th of December last. He heard Mr. McKeon the United States District Attorney, read a telegraphic despatch from the President of the United States, directing the detonion of the Northern Light; the District Attorney called on Captain Tinklepaugh by name, when he read the despatch; Captain Tinklepaugh was on the sheelhouse, but paid to regard to Mr. McKeon; Mr. McKeon then proceeded to Mr. White's office at Bowling Green, notited him of the despatch, and read to hin its on ents, when no tegord being paid to the same, he went to the barge office and directed a revenue catter to be deep a ched at once to head off the Northern Light.

The cross-examination of the witness tou shad only upon the relative post ions of Mr. McKeon, Captain Taklepaugh and himself. Halbad no doubt but that Captain finklepaugh saw and helfid Mr. McKeon read the despatch commanding the detention of the steamer.

Mr. Joachinesen gave similar testimony. Counsel then proceeded to sum up, and the cause stands farther adjourned.

[From the Washington Star, May 8.]

To fay, shortly after 11 A. M. P. T. Herbert, a California member of the House of Representatives of the United States, went over to breakfast at Willard's Hotel, where he takes his meals, and sent a boy from the breakfast roun for his breakfast. In four or five minntes where he takes his meals, and sen's bey from the breakingst com for his breakingst. In four of five kinntes after a portion of his b eastfast was set before him, and the boy then tidd him that at that hour it would be necessary for him (the boy) to get an order from the office to have a breakfast sent up from the kitchen.

Herbert told the boy to "Clear out, you Irish son of a b—," He turned around to another waiter. Thomas Keating, who was standing near by, and exclaimed, "And you, you damned Irish son of a b—, clear out, too." The answer of Thomas Keating was not comprehended by our informabt (an eye witness.)

Herbert, on being answered by Thomas, rose and struck him on the neck behind, with his fist. Thomas Keating reized a plate and threw it at Herbert. Herbert seized a chair and threw it at Herbert. Herbert seized a chair sand threw it acroes the round table at Thomas Keating, striking him with it.

They then clinched and forght. Another Californian, whose same we have not heard, came in at the door and ran to Herbert's assistance, and also struck Thomas Keating with a chair.

Patrick Keating, the brother of Thomas (and the steward of the huse), at that time coming in the room, ran to his brother's assistance and seized Herbert, who immediately drew a revolver. The other Californian at that time was striking both the Keatings with a chair.

As Herbert frew his revolver, Patrick Keating seized it by the barrel, and they struggled over it for some moments, until the French cock of the house came in said separated Herbert and P. Keating, who let go his hold of the pistol barrel.

Thems Keating and the other Californian were mingled in that particular part of the, fray between Herbert and retriek after her time of the servelver, Hertert selzed Thomas (who had clinched him and was strengting for the pistol) by the collar, and, putting the pistol to his breast, shot him through the lungs, killing him in five minutes.

Statics the shot one of the other servants threw a pieze of chinaware at Herbert, but none of

of chinaware at Herbert, but none of the others interfered.

Herbert and his Californian companion left the room and house immediately, by the Fourteenth street door, where Herbert took a hack and drove away. Subsequently he delivered himself up at the office of Justice Deniel Smith, on Eighth street.

His examination for killing Thomas Keating, aged about 34 or 35 years, (who leaves a wife and two children) will take place at the guard house at 4 P.M., this afternoon. Messas, Bradley and Carlisle are counsel for Herbert.

The two Keatings were civil men, and were favorities with the boarders in the house.

This account of the afray we take from the lips of one of the servants, an aged man, who saw all of it.

WASHINGTON, May 9-10 P. M.

Thomas Keating, ot Willard's Hotel, was resume! this evening. The court room was densely crowded.

District Attorney Key asked for a postponement of the case, stating that at his restance, Secretary Marcy had solicited Mr. Dubois, the Netherland Minister, who saw the occurrence, to attend as a witness, but Mr. EuBois the occurrence, to attend as a witness, but Mr. Luisois ceclined doing so at present, wishing first to consult with other members of the Diplomatic Corps. Mr. Key remarked that foreign ministers being exempt from process in such cases, Mr. DuBois must attend voluntarily, if at all, and there was no probability of his attendance until to merrow. The counsel for defence opposing a a postponement, the sitting justices ordered the exam

William A. Gardiner were examined for the defence. Mr. Gardiner is the Californian who was in company with Herbert when the difficulty occurred, and with whose pistol Herbert shot Keating. Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Herbert lodged together, and the latter, as Mr. G. states, tock the pistol from the mantel-piese of their room on the evening preceding the occurrence. Mr. Gardiner gave a graphic description of the fight, in which he was a prominent actor.

Lessra. Bradley, Weller, Percy, Walker and Philips addressed the court in favor of the discharge of the prisoner. Instrict Attorney Key replied on the part of the protecution, the question of bail entering largely into his argument. After a session of five hours, the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshai, the Court stating that they would reader their decision to-morrow.

Cognuer's Inquest. Mr. Gardiner is the Californian who was in company

Found Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Connery, upon the body of an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, who was found drowned at the foot of Bixth street. The decreased was about five feet eight inches in height, and was drossed in black clothes. In his pockets was found a portemonnaic with a tew conners in it. For faither, particular reagasting

## THE WAR AND THE PEACE.

The Stirring Events in Europe and Asia, from the Supture with the Czar Nicholas, in 1854, to the Pacification at Paris of 1856.

Russia in the Field Against Turkey, England, France and Sardinia, with Austria and Other Powers in Beserve.

MOVEMENTS OF HOSTILE PLEETS AND ARMIES-BOM BARDMENTS, BATTLES, STEGES AND SORTIES.

Silistrie, Odossa, Bomarsand, the Alma, Salaklave, Inkermann Kars, the Sea of Asoff, Kinburn, Sweaborg, &c , &c.

The Dreadful Record of the Protracted and Bloody Siege of Sebastopol.

HAVOC AMONG THE CAMPS FROM HEAT. PESTILENCE, FROST AND FAMINE.

AN UNVARNISHED PICTURE OF THE HORRORS OF WAR

Efforts of Austria for Peace to the Final Con-

summation of the General Treaty of Paris,

Prepared Expressly from our Files for the Readers of the New York Aerald.

MARCH-1854. MONDAY, 27.—The Emperor Napoleou sent a message !

the French Legislature declaring that "Russia had ple herself in a state of war with France." Queen Victoria sent the following special me the House of Lords of Ergland:—

the House of Lords of Ergland:

Victoria Regista—Her Majesty thinks it proper to acquired the House of Lords the the negotiations in which her Majesty in concert with her alies, has for some time past become register than the first proper of all the flavoistic, in concert with her alies, has for some time past become register than the first property of all the flavoistic, and the her Majesty feels bound to afford active resistance to her ally, the human, against unprovoked. Against for the first property of the first property of the flavoistic first property of a such papers, in addition to those already communicated to Permit a such alarord the inflict information with regard to the subject of these negotiations. It is accomplished to the first part to provery to her subject the been sings of peace.

Her Majesty inst expectations have been disapocinted, as a ter Majesty relies with confidence on the scall and devotion of the House of Lorde, and on the exercitors of her brave sadeleys a subject to aupport the restrict of the reformation to employ the power and revurses of the nation for proteoding the dominions of the Sullan against the encrosenhemis of Russia.

War was thus openly declared.

APRIL.

French vessels to quit Odessa.

3.—General Caprobert arrivel in Constantinople with 3,000 French troops.

6.—The British steamer Furious arrived at Odessa with a firg of truce, in order to bring off the Consul and Eug-

a fig of fruce, in order to bring off the Consul and English residente, when the Russians fired on her. She retired, and rejoined the Black See fiset.

10.—France and England sigued a specific treaty for
the deferce of the Oroman empire, in London.... The
Bettish war vessels had expured fourteen Russian prizes
up to this date... Lord Ragian left England for the Rast.
13.—The Cara Nicholas replied to the English and
French declarations of war by a manifesto.
21.—the Froys, first Russian prize, landed in England.
22.—Alljed bombardment of Odesra. The land batteries in the lower sound, the outer mose, and twelve Engsian ships in the harbor were destroyed. Two powder
magszines were thown up. The allied ships had eight
men killes and eighten wounded.
27.—Marshal Saint Arnaud left France to join the army
in the East.

in the East.

MAY.

SUNDAY, 7.—Six weeks allowed by the Russians for Regish rbits to clear from the Bal is Russian ports.

12.—British rteam frigate Tiger. Cap are Gifford, ran anhore near O. essa (4) miles), fixed on by the Russians, when her captais, twenty four petty officers and 101 seamen surrendered as princers to General Osies Saskes, who sent her 'Union Jack' to Prince Pasklewitch.

17.—Since of Sulemia commenced by the Russians.

23.—A new treaty of alliance between France, England and Turksy signed at St. Cloud.

30.—Engreement between the Russians and Turks at Estatal. Russ an loca, 1,000 hilled. 100 wounded. 1,000 nurkete, six pieces of cannon, 1,000 horses and 115 prisoness. Turkish loss not stated.

JUNE.

JUNE.

1.—British sloops Oden and Vulture sent boats to attack the fortress of Gumla-Karkelev, in the Baltic, when

They were attacked in flank, and lost I,500 killed, thirteen cannon, thirty five standards, and all the camp equipage.

12—Generals Gortschakoff and Schilders made a tremendous attack on Silistria, but were driven back, and a Torkish reinforcement en cred the fortress.

15—Turks made a desperate sortie from Silistria, and attacked the Russian investing army. A desperate hand to hand contest ensued, and ended in the complete discomfiture of the Russians. Frince Gortschakoff was severely weunded, Gen. Schilders had his leg shot off, and two other Generals were killed. The carnage among the Russians was dreadful, and they retired, fighting, across the river. Porsuing their advantage, the Turks access the river. Porsuing their advantage, the Turks and bew up the Russian siege works thereon.

16.—In Asia the Turks, under Selim Pacha, were defeated by the Russian at Tcholoki. They lost nearly 8,000 men. three fortified camps, camon, standards, and an immense store of small arms.

21.—The Russian rear guard, retreating from Silistria, was attacked by the Turks, and had 3 500 men killed.

23.—Erres of Silistria Raisin.

24.—Eight Russian steamers ran out from Sebastopal, and attacked the alled ships Furious. Descartes and Terrible, when the Furious was greatly damaged.

Terrible, when the Furious was greatly damaged.

2.—One year since the Russians crossed the Pruth.

3.—General Coronini marched at the head of a column of 25,000 Austrian troops frim Orsova into Wallachia, and was to be immediately followed by other detachments of the imperial army, sent to execute the treaty between Austria and the Porte.

7.—The Turks deteated the Eursians at Giurgevo.

24.—Russians defeated the Turks at Kourak Dar, in Asia. General Beloutoff took fifteen pleces of cannon, with four wagons of munitions, two flags, four standards, twenty small standards, a considerable quantity of arms, drums, and musical instruments, and 2,018 prisocers, emerg whom were two superior officers, eighty four standards. The Caucasus, when the Turks were killed.

29.—Turks defeated by the Russians at Tabingbyl, is the Caucasus, when the Turks lost four guns, three pomons, 370 prisoners, some arms and drums, and more than 2,000 cead on the field.

10.—The Russians attacked the French and Turksch camp at Giurgevo, but were defeated with a loss of 2,000 mer.

7.—Battle of Kars (Aria) fourth between the Russians.

men and six'en pieces of cannon. The Russians had 5,000 killed, but remained in possession of the field of battle.

S.—Sirge of Bomarsund and 2,000 Russians made pisoners. During the operations the French had 200 men killed, and the English a few.

25.—The fortress of Hargo (Bomarsund) blown up by the allied troops.

SEPTEMBER.

2.—Allied expeditionary army intended to invade the Crimea and besiege Sebastopol assembled and reader-voused at Baltzchick, Turkey. It consisted of sixty-two-thousand English, French and Turkish troops, with an immense force of artillery.

4.—Defeat of the allied Pacific equadron by the Russians at Petropaulowski.

5.—The allied invasing force sailed from Varna and Baltzchick for the Crimes.

14.—LANDING OF THE ALLIED ARMY. fifty thousand men, at Eupatonia. They were conveyed in 191 westels, and eccorted by the Black Sea fleet. They cocupied Eapatonia, from which the Russians retired.

20.—Battle of the Russians retired.

70.—Battle of the Russians retired.

Russian position was carried in an boar and a half, when Prince Menschikoff retired in goo's order, carrying of 98 pieces of field artillery, Two Russian officers and two guns were captured. The English lost in killed and wounded 96 officers, 1,895 rayk and file, 116 seegeants, and 24 crummery. The Russians and and a content in the Fark, resigned his commander in Chief of the allied armies in the Fast, resigned his command to General Caurobart.

27.—Partial investment of Sebastopol.

4.—The stied forces tried the range of their steps artiflery on the south side of Sebastopol.

17.—Affice commerced to bombard Sebastopol both be an ard and as the Russians had made frequent artists.

18. The stied forces that the man, and the stied forces are the stied forces and the stied forces and forces and forces are the stied forces and forces and forces are the stied forces and forces and forces are the stied forces